saved and the amount diverted into the Travancore Treasury. In conclusion, the Member suggested that, as in the Police Training School at Vellore, the teaching of short-hand might be introduced in the Police Department, especially in the C. I. D. branch, and that it might be declared a special qualification for head-constables and Inspectors. He also suggested that the Government might issue a circular to the effect that those having a knowledge of short-hand and type-writing would be preferred for employment in the public service.

President's reply.—You have made suggestions regarding the introduction of religious instruction in schools. You have also alluded to the difficulty in taking the necessary steps in that direction. Your remarks are noted.

As regards technical education, you are probably aware that in 1098 there were 5 departmental industrial schools, 37 aided schools, and 38 unaided schools. There were also 10 departmental technical schools for girls and one unaided school. I may assure you that more schools will be opened as funds permit.

Your suggestion that short-hand and type-writing should be made compulsory in the Police Department is noted.

128. Opening of higher forms in the English Middle School at Nedumangad and the extension of the School building.

Mr. M. Subrahmanya Pillai (Member, Nedumangad taluk) represented that, as a result of the respresentations made at the Eighteenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the Dewan arranged for a building being placed at the disposal of the people for starting an English school. The school was started in 1096 Edavam with two divisions of the Preparatory class, and Form I was opened in 1097. Since then the difficulty had been in regard to a bigger building for the school and higher forms could not be opened on account of that difficulty. The Director of Public Instruction, when he inspected the school, told the people that Form II could be opened only when the people provided a building, or made, in lieu of it, a contribution of Rs. 1,000. With the greatest difficulty the amount was raised and deposited in the Taluk treasury in 1098 (Edavam). Later, when the Dewan visited the school, the people represented their grievances. He inspected the school site in company with the Tahsildar, and stated that the local town hall, in which the school was then located, could be handed over to the department. He also promised that the sum of Rs. 1,000, already deposited by the people, would be returned in that case.

President's reply.—You said that the Dewan, on his circuit to Ponmudi, visited your place. He has said in his inspection notes that by utilising the town hall and the Travellers' Bungalow, sufficient room may be found for a High School. Without a suitable building, of course, no school can be started. If you unconditionally hand over the town hall, higher classes will be opened gradually.

Member.—We are willing to do that. There is some litigation.

President.—You can compromise the suit and enter into an agreement, in which case, you can take back your security of Rs. 1,000. If you hand over the building, Government will give you the higher forms.

129. Need for a Tamil School at Alleppey.

Mr. P. Rajagopala Reddiar (Member, Municipal Council, Alleppey) began by saying that, according to the latest census, about 16 per cent. of the people of Travancore were Tamilians, and that, therefore, it was the duty of the Government to look to their welfare. In the days of the Chera, the Chola, and the Pandya Kings, Travancore was part of the Chera Kingdom, and that, therefore, it was once primarily a Tamil *nad*. Even after the spread of Malayalam it was not possible to drive away Tamil from the State. Tamil was once the State language, and as there was an awakening among the Tamilians of Travancore, Government were in duty bound to satisfy the needs of the Tamilians of the State. Tamil, which had been subject to great danger for some time in the past, was fortunately saved by the Salvation Army and the other Christian Missions working in South Travancore. He submitted that, if the education of six and a quarter lakhs of the Tamilians of Travancore, was not cared for, it would give rise to great hardship. That there was an increase of 5 per cent. in the number of educated Tamilians was a sign of an awakening among

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